

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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NO. 18

NUMEROUS SHIPPERS LAID OFF

Handed Alternative to Either Have Cows Tested or Stop Shipping

SITUATION IS A PUZZLER

All Farmers, However, Who are Willing to Sign Contract to Have Cows Tested are Granted Till March 1 to do so

A number of the farmers in this vicinity have been summoned to Chicago during the past week by their respective milk men and given the alternative of either testing their herds or stop shipping.

In case the farmer wishes to comply with the dealer's demand he is given the privilege of going to the city hall and signing a contract signifying his willingness to do so, and in that case is given until March in which to have it done. If he refuses he is informed that his milk is no longer wanted.

Some few months ago it was given out that after January first, 1911, milk that had neither been pasteurized nor produced from tested herds, would be barred from entering the city of Chicago. This ruling has not, however, been enforced, and to those who are willing to test and have not already done so, the time has been extended two months.

We have been informed that the case as it now stands is this way: When the dealer applies to the City Council for a license to peddle his milk he is asked if he handles either pasteurized or tested milk, if he does not know he is given ten days in which to find out, if he then reports in the negative, he is refused a license without which he can not peddle. He in turn then comes at the farmer and if the latter does not wish to test or re-test as the case may be, he is laid off, and some one else who is, is taken on. A number of the Antioch shippers have been laid off during the week as well as many from other points.

This is a rather puzzling situation as the farmer, who in favor of his own interests, is of course directly opposed to the tuberculin test, is facing the question of how to dispose of his milk. Some forcibly declare they will never test while others will do so in order to continue shipping.

In the face of all this keen interest is manifest in the matter as to whether the incoming General Assembly adopts the conclusions said to have been reached by the special legislative committee which for several months has been investigating the tuberculin test and pasteurization. It is claimed that the report which is being drafted by Representative Shurtliff as chairman, would be adverse to Dr. Evans' proposition to require a tuberculin test of all milk herds and the slaughter or segregation of all affected animals. The report it is thought will recommend a so-called compromise—"that all municipalities be authorized to require pasteurization of milk."

It was the opinion of the majority of the committee that a requirement of the tuberculin test coupled with the necessity of slaughter or segregation of infected cattle would decimate the herds of Illinois and would inflict damage to the extent of millions of dollars on the farmers and dairymen. The influence of the various grange organizations was thrown against Dr. Evans' proposition and had much weight with the members of the committee.

Anesthetics Long Known.
A Chinese manuscript lately discovered proves that anesthetics were used in China 1,700 years ago. A certain concoction it states, was given by the doctors before performing an operation, which rendered the patient unconscious. The anesthetic was a simple preparation of hemp.

Strange, But True.
"Tis a strange thing when ye come to think it, that the less money a man gets for his wurruck the more nicksy it is to 'th' wurruck that he shud go on wurruckin'."—Mr. Dooley Says.

True Friendship.
True friends have no solitary joy or sorrow.—Channing.

CIVIL WAR HERO DEAD

Chauncey Morse of Grayslake Passes Away After Short Illness

Died Dec. 30 1910, at Grayslake, Chauncey G. Morse, aged 71 years. He had lived all his life in Lake county. A son, John, cashier of Grayslake bank, and daughter, Amy Whyte, both of Grayslake, survive their father. His wife, Mary McLewis, died two or three years ago. "The Colonel" as he was familiarly called by his friends, had been in failing health for some years past, and to add to his afflictions partial blindness had set in. He took to his bed only about a week before his death.

The Colonel was a student-at-law under the law firm Blodgett, Upton & Williams, of Waukegan, when the first call for volunteers was made by President Lincoln. He was one of the first to form a company and latter moved to Springfield, Ill. Owing to some disagreement, the company disbanded. He then joined the 37th Ills. Inf. Vol., "the deerhounds," a sobriquet. They gained by the great number of miles the regiment marched. The Colonel was liked by his comrades as an efficient officer and genial comrade.

After muster-out, in May, 1866, having served fully five years for his country, he settled on a large farm just west of Hainesville, where he, with his family, lived until the Wisconsin Central R. R. caused the building of the now thriving village of Grayslake. There he built a fine residence and retired from active work.

Interment at Oakwood cemetery, Waukegan, service was held Tuesday last at 2:30 o'clock.

FIRE IN BRACHER STORE

Volunteer Bucket Brigade of 100 Men Put Out Blaze at Gurnee

Fire starting from an over-heated chimney Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock for a time threatened to destroy the general store of L. W. Bracher at Gurnee but after a determined fight in which fully 100 men took part the blaze was extinguished. The loss was not great, consisting principally of a large hole which was burned through the floor, the fire having started in the basement.

The fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered and there was quite a panic when its presence became known. Mr. Bracher showed rare presence of mind and hurrying to the telephone called up men living in the vicinity, asking them to turn out and help extinguish the fire.

These volunteer firemen arrived on the run from all directions and soon there were over 100 of them on the scene. They were lined up and soon began the systematic passing back and forth of buckets filled with water.

This had the desired effect and soon they had the satisfaction of seeing the fire under control. There is no regular fire department at Gurnee and volunteers have to be depended upon in case of fire.

SWALLOWED COIN NECITATES OPERATION

Fred Pullen, the seven year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Pullen, who reside east of town, underwent a peculiar and somewhat unusual operation at the Jane McAllister hospital at Waukegan Wednesday morning.

A couple of days previously he had in some way, accidentally swallowed a half dollar, and the piece of money lodged in the gullet. All efforts on the part of the parents to dislodge the piece failed, and the child was taken to Waukegan for medical attention.

He was taken to the office of Dr. Knight, and an X-ray examination located the money. The boy was taken to the hospital, and Dr. Foley performed an operation, and removed the obstacle. The child will soon be able to return to his home it is thought, and it is not expected that he will suffer any ill results from the accident.

May Teach Monkeys to Talk.
The monkey is not only more intelligent than the parrot, but is even more imitative. It is (excepting man) the only creature on earth that is capable of articulate speech. Prof. Bell believes that apes can be taught, at all events, to say a few words—at first by manipulation of their mouths and throats, as is done with the deaf born. We may live, he thinks, to hear chimpanzees talk, and with some degree of understanding of their own remarks.

For Circuit Judge

I am a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge to fill the vacancy now existing. The support of the voters of the judicial district will be gratefully appreciated. Chas. Whitney.

EXPLOSION BURNS A FACTORY

Fire and Explosion in Japanese Room of Great Lakes Manufacturing Co.

LOSS IS VERY HEAVY ONE

North Chicago Industry is Almost Completely Destroyed by Fire Wednesday Night

The Great Lakes Manufacturing company, makers of notarial seals and novelties in Japanese ware, burned to the ground at North Chicago Wednesday night at an early hour, the brick one story 50 by 100 foot building being completely gutted.

The factory had been located in North Chicago for about a year, and was prospering. Its president was T. C. Pomeroy of Chicago, its secretary William A. Witt of the same city, both of whom make their home at North Chicago.

The fire started seemingly in the Japanese room of the small one story plant near five, at which hour the twenty odd employees quit for the day. Molders going home from the Chicago Hardware Foundry company plant discovered the novelty plant in a mass of viciously roaring flames and gave the alarm, the fire department of the Chicago Hardware company being the only one to fight the flames for some time after the discovery. An explosion is said to have started the fire.

The North Chicago fire department made speed to the scene, but both departments were too late to save the structure.

The loss on the building will be \$5000, and on the intricate die cutting machinery of the plant about \$10,000, or more. The flames spread in a solid mass all through the small building, which is right north of the foundry plant, and which was formerly occupied by a concern that made washing machines.

FRED JOHNSON DIES AT FOX LAKE

At his home at Cedar Crest farm at Fox Lake on Tuesday, January 3, occurred the death of Fred Johnson, one of the workmen employed by J. K. Deering at his farm there.

Mr. Johnson was a man about forty years of age and was born at Boone, Iowa. For several years he was employed at the Knickerbocker ice house at Lake Villa. Two years ago he removed to Cedar Crest farm where he has been employed every since. His illness extended over a period of about eighteen months during which time he grew steadily worse until death relieved him of his sufferings.

Mr. Johnson is survived by his wife to whom he had been married twelve years, two sons and one daughter. He was a brother-in-law of A. E. Truman of Fox Lake.

The funeral was held at the Lake Villa M. E. church on Thursday afternoon at half past one o'clock, with Rev. W. J. Arnold officiating and interment in the Angola cemetery.

CELEBRATE 70th WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

On account of a recent death in the family, the seventieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Louis Bergman was quietly observed at their home at Palatine last Sunday. They are well known in southwestern Lake County. Mr. Bergman is ninety-three years old and his wife is ninety. Four of their fourteen children are living. They have twenty grand children, sixteen great grand children and three great great grand children.

The couple were married in Mariendros, France, and fifty-five years ago they moved to America, settling at Palatine, Lake County, Ill., where they have lived every since. They owned a large farm there and up until a few years ago Mr. Bergman himself conducted it.

It is not a very frequent occurrence to hear of a couple celebrating their seventieth wedding anniversary.

MRS. AMES MAY SUE BONDSMEN

Claims Many Articles Taken From Cottage at Lake Belonged to Her

OBTAINS CHICAGO COUNSEL

Also Asserts that Other Articles of Furniture Taken Were the Property of Chicago Parties

According to reports at Antioch the bondsmen of Fred Ames are much worried over the prospective developments in the matter of them being charged with having removed from the Ames summer home, the household effects, personal belongings of Mrs. Ames and articles which belonged to their guests who had left them there during the winter.

It now develops that a friend in Chicago has come to the aid of Mrs. Ames and has tendered her the services of her attorney, one of the best known men in Chicago and the attorney is now planning an action, so it is said, against the bondsmen for having taken the articles out of the Ames home.

It is understood that four wagon loads of goods were taken from the place and as many belonged to Mrs. Ames, the lawyer states that those who were back of the matter are liable under the law and can be made to sweat. Mrs. Ames was in Chicago Tuesday and planned to meet the lawyer Wednesday when he was to outline his plan of action.

A report was spread that Mrs. Ames planned leaving Waukegan for an indefinite stay but when interviewed she said, "No sir, I am right here to stay and fight this thing out. I am told by the best legal talent that my rights were not regarded when the bondsmen took my personal effects. We are now planning steps to make them return the property and if it can be done peacefully, why all right. At first it looked as though I might have to sit back and let them proceed as they wished because I did not have the means to defend myself. Now, however a friend has come to my aid and has promised me the best legal talent obtainable in Chicago and I am going to avail myself of the chance to protect my interests."—Waukegan Gazette.

WAUCONDA LEADER CHANGED HANDS JANUARY FIRST

Frank Carr, veteran editor of the Wauconda Leader and the only democratic editor in Lake County, has sold his weekly newspaper at Wauconda to his chief assistant John Blanck of that place, who will hereafter conduct it. Mr. Carr engaged in the newspaper publishing business over fourteen years ago and Mr. Blanck was with him from the start until a few months ago when he bought one of the routes of the Watkins Remedy Company, this line of work however, he pursued only a short time, before being again ready to take up newspaper work.

Editor Carr was one of the honest, plain speaking editors of the county and his paper has enjoyed a large amount of popularity. Mr. Blanck is an energetic business man, thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of his office and is bound to make good in his new position as editor and publisher.

THE TREVOR SALOON CASE IS DISMISSED

District Attorney Hastings of Kenosha, Thursday morning put an end to the old saloon fight in the town of Salem when he dismissed the case of the state against Frank Nichols. The defendant was a bar tender for one of the saloons at Trevor and he had been arrested on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Nichols was arrested several weeks ago and the District Attorney after looking into the case declared that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the holding of Nichols for trial. It is expected that this action will put an end to the war in Trevor and at any rate until the new licenses are granted for the village next July.

MRS. CORA SAVAGE DEAD

Passed Away at Punta Gorda, Florida, on Monday—Funeral Friday at Antioch

Tuesday morning of this week the friends and relatives of Mrs. Cora Savage at this place were apprised by telegram of the sad news of her death which occurred at Punta Gorda, Fla., whither she had gone to spend the winter, on Monday, Jan. 2.

Miss Cora King was born in Kansas in the year of 1868 and was united in marriage to Jerry Savage in 1891. For many years their home was at Grass Lake where they had the highest respect of all. A few years ago they erected a home in the village of Antioch in which they lived a part of the time.

Mrs. Savage had been in poor health for a number of years and during that time was a great sufferer, oftentimes being confined to her bed for weeks. However, when she left for the south a few weeks ago in company with a party of relatives she was enjoying unusually good health and her last illness extended over a period of only a few days, organic heart trouble being the cause of her death. She was left a widow in 1907 when her husband died at the same place while spending the winter in the south.

The deceased is survived by one sister, Mrs. Frank Savage, and two brothers, Clarence and Clayton King, besides many other relatives.

The remains were brought here for burial and leaving Florida on Tuesday arrived in Antioch on the 3:15 train Thursday afternoon, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Frank Savage, her sister being unable to come on account of poor health. The body was taken to the home of Lewis Savage and the funeral will be held at the Methodist church at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon with Rev. A. O. Stixrud officiating. Interment in the Hillside cemetery.

MAY SUE GOVERNMENT

Mrs. Durand Seeks \$5,000 Damages for Loss of Twelve Cows

Because she claims the government inspectors condemned 12 of her finest cows some time ago and subsequently the same inspectors passed them as food after they had been slaughtered in the Armour packing house, Chicago, Mrs. Scott Durand, society leader of Lake Forest, is said to be planning a damage suit for \$5,000 against the government.

Mrs. Durand is said to have made a statement to this effect at a meeting of farmers at Pleasant Prairie, Wis., a few nights ago. She explained that the inspectors had visited her herd, that they tested her cows for tuberculosis and ordered 12 condemned. She did not believe they were unfit for use and accordingly made arrangements with Armour & Co. whereby she was enabled to have a private slaughtering of her 12 cows in their yards. The cows were shipped there, slaughtered and every one was passed by the government inspectors as all right for use as meat. She contends if they were unfit for milkers, they were unfit and dangerous to eat as beef hence she plans making a test case to compel the government to settle with her for the loss.

CITY ATTORNEY AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT

At a meeting of the town board of Waukegan, the board signed a formal order by which the board authorizes City Attorney Orvis, if he desires, to proceed with legal steps by which he may seek to compel previous town collectors and assistants to return to the town any excess fees which they may have taken while in office.

It is recalled that this matter has been up for some time, the legal claim being that assessors and collectors have taken as their fees much more than the state law permits. City Attorney Orvis took up the matter on the belief that the town and city should have the benefit of that money, hence he is considering the advisability of compelling the former officers to return the money. One thing seems certain, that no matter whether steps are taken to compel back payments, the attorney will proceed at once to prevent future officials from taking more than the law allows.

England's Penny Banks.

A number of the penny banks, scattered throughout Great Britain, invest their funds in the post office savings bank, and a number of schools make use of the stamp-deposit system. More than 5,000 schools in this way encourage habits of thrift in their pupils.

They Never Come Back.
"Four things come not back to a man or woman: the sped arrow; the spoken word; the past life; and the neglected opportunity."—The Great Amulet, by Maud Diver.

FARMERS HUNT FOR MAD DOG

Dog That Gave Every Indication of Being Mad Shot by R. B. Dixon

HAD BITTEN SEVERAL DOGS

The Canine's Head Has Been Sent to Pasteur Institute in Chicago for Examination for Rabies

A score of men joined in a mad dog hunt Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of Gurnee and just west of Waukegan and after trailing the rabid beast for several miles during which he had torn three smaller dogs to pieces and had bitten nearly a dozen more he was rounded up and shot by R. B. Dixon of Gurnee.

The head of the canine was severed and has been sent to the Pasteur Institute in Chicago to determine for a certainty that he was suffering with rabies. In the meantime the fact of the various dogs he bit has not been decided. They have been tied up securely and in case it is found that the dog that bit them was suffering with rabies they will be shot. The owners simply wish to be sure before they kill their animals. Dogs belonging to John Thomas, Mrs. Arthur Moulton, Dr. Young, Ralph Dady, E. V. Orvis and Constable Gray were among those bitten. The dog belonging to Mr. Gray was literally torn to pieces.

Just who the dog belonged to is not known but he started out on his ravaging trip early Sunday morning. Several smaller dogs fell a victim to him before his career was noticed. Then men living in the county all about Gurnee and just west of Waukegan were notified to be on the watch for the beast. Constable Gray with two other men formed one party that made a determined chase and finally killed him.

John Thomas of Grand avenue was notified about noon to be on the lookout for the dog and securing his shot gun he waited some time for him to appear. He had some chores to do and left his gun standing beside the barn while he went into the house.

While he was inside the dog came along and rushing up to two dogs owned by Mr. Thomas, bit both of them. Then he crossed the street and bit Mrs. Moulton's dog. About this time Mr. Dixon with Constable Gray came along and shot the animal.

ICE MAN FOUND DEAD IN BED

Bohemian Frank, a familiar figure about the ice houses at Lake Zurich and other lakes in the vicinity, was found dead in his bed at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Frank was about 55 years of age, and had been employed by the Knickerbocker ice company for the past five years.

The direct cause of his death was a fall on the ice Monday afternoon. On that day he started to walk out on the ice, and was seen to fall heavily. For a moment he was paid no attention to, but when it was seen that he could not rise men went to his assistance. He was picked up and carried to the creamery at the lake shore, and later to his home. He was placed in bed and a doctor was called, who examined the man but did not think he was badly hurt. He remained in bed Monday and Tuesday and when about two o'clock one of the men went to his room he discovered that Frank was dead. He was known to be a hard drinker and it is thought that the fall due to intoxication was the cause of his death. His real name is not known, he drifted out to the ice house one winter and had worked there every since.

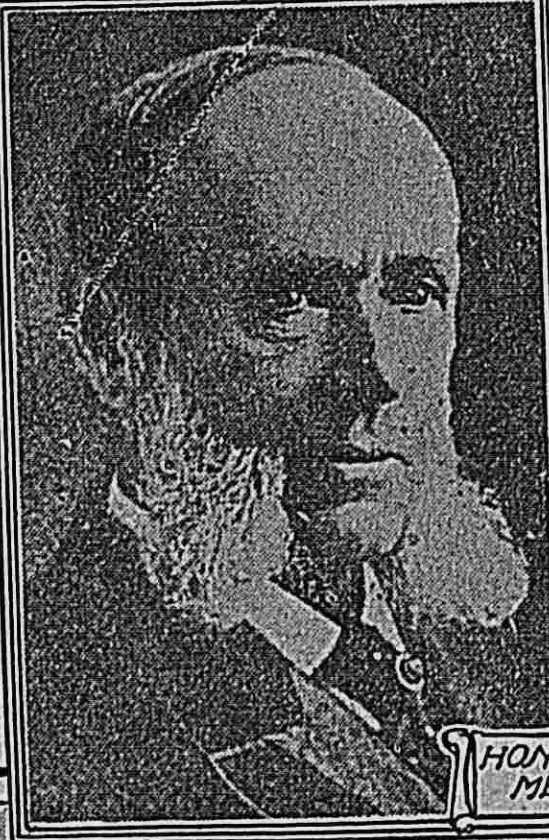
ANNUAL INSURANCE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company will be held in the lower room of the Masonic Hall at Millburn, Illinois, on Saturday January 7th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M. to receive the official report of the Company, to attend to any other business that may properly be brought before the meeting, for the election of all officers. A full attendance is desired. John A. Thain, Sec.

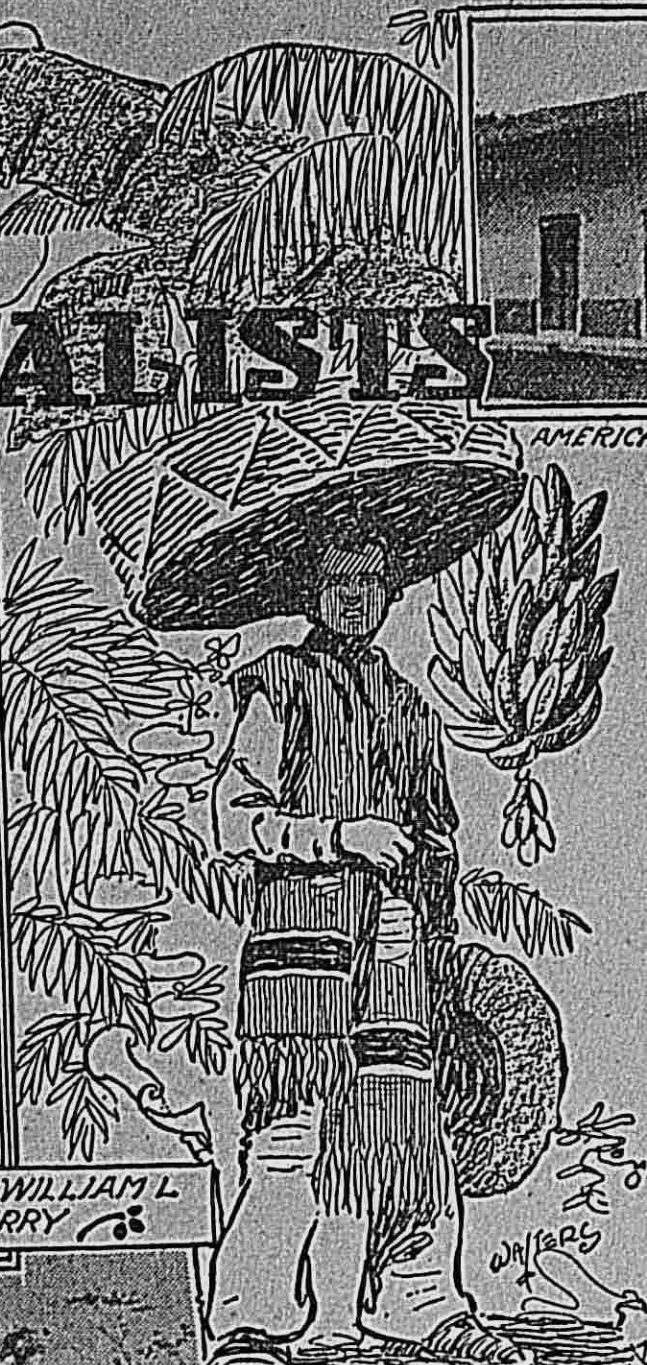
INVASION OF NICARAGUA BY AMERICAN CAPITALISTS

HONDURAS, in the light of recent developments, is playing the same game as did Nicaragua, and it is expected here that the firm hand of the United States will be felt in north Central American republic. Too many American interests are at stake to let the threats of Spanish rulers go unheeded, say Managua officials. One by one as these troubles arise throughout Central America it is the intention of President Taft and his subordinates to force a lasting peace.

It hasn't been long since United States Minister Merry was chased through the streets of Managua by the soldiers of President Zelaya, but conditions in these three years have wonderfully changed. Perhaps no man saw farther into the future of these Latin American Republics than did Minister Merry. A sea captain on a Pacific Mail liner, he became a student of the native and his country. He probably



HON. WILLIAM L. MERRY



AMERICAN LEGATION AT MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

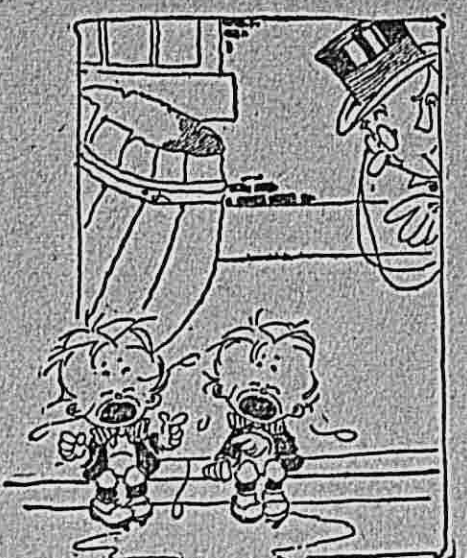
shoestring, so to speak, a few years ago, and being worth a few dozen millions today.

They have tried rubber and made a failure, coconut plantations bring forth fruit slowly, pineapples grow large, as do grape fruit and oranges, but they ripen so quickly and the import duty is so heavy that exportation under present conditions is hardly to be considered. Rice does fairly well, while coffee on the west coast reaches a high grade of perfection. The coffee, diplomatic and other officials assert, is the finest in the world.

The chief trouble on the east coast is finding a hillside level enough to stand on and cultivate the product.

The labor question in Nicaragua has the servant girl issue in the United States beaten a nautical mile. One man will tell you he has no trouble in getting labor. If he means real work there is plenty to be done, but from the standpoint of the employer, the task is no easy one. Money means nothing to the average native. One plantation manager told a correspondent he had 60 men working for him and that he transacted business on 500 sols—monkey money, they call it—a year. This plantation conducts a store, as do the majority. The men are paid in the national currency, which just as steadily comes back into

TOUGH LUCK FOR BOTH.



Kind Old Gentleman—Why, children, what's the matter?
The Twins (in chorus)—Boohoo!
Everybody sez I looks jest like him!

Armour & Co. Sales \$250,000,000 Last Year.

The business of the great packing houses is highly organized, and because it presents such a notable example of effective organization and is of such vast extent and influence the financial reports concerning it are matters of general public interest.

For this reason wide publicity was given to the report of Armour & Co. for the fiscal year ended Oct. 22, 1910, and it is desirable that the significance of that report should be properly understood. The capital of the company is \$20,000,000. There is also a surplus of \$73,983,313, which represents the accumulation of many years in buildings, stores, icehouses, etc., which have been erected in all parts of the United States. This surplus, added to the capital, gives a total of \$93,983,313, upon which the net earnings were \$5,817,721, or a little more than 6 per cent.

That, it will be seen, is not a great return on the investment, but there is another feature of the case that deserves special comment. The total net sales amounted to \$250,000,000, and the profit on this enormous business was only 2.33 per cent. This fact is not presented as a novelty, but it is certainly remarkable. It means close figuring upon a tremendous output, economy, efficiency and exact methods in every part of a complicated system, an organization without which profits would soon be turned to loss.—Chicago Record Herald.

We're All Her Friends.

A pretty story of Miss Ellen Terry and a gallant young playwright has gone the rounds of the Players' club. Miss Terry attended in New York the first night of this playwright's latest work and at the end of the third act he was presented to her.

She congratulated him warmly. "It is very good," she said. "Your play is very good, indeed, and I shall send all my American friends to see it."

"In that case," said the playwright, with a very low and courtly bow, "my little piece will sell 90,000,000 tickets."

The Primitive Man.

"Jones is so dreadfully primitive," "What's his latest?" "Why, we were at the opera house the other night and a stage hand removed a table and Jones yelled 'Supe! supe!' We were dreadfully mortified." "I was at a dinner the other night and Jones sat next to me. When he saw the row of spoons and forks and knives beside his plate, he beckoned to the waiter. 'Say, boy,' he hoarsely muttered. 'I guess you spilled the spoon.' 'Well, it's lucky he's rich.' 'Ain't it?'"

They Both Knew.

The fool said one day in the king's presence, "I am the king!" And the king laughed, for he knew that his fool was wrong.

A week later the king was angry, because of an error he had committed, and exclaimed: "I am a fool!" And the fool laughed, for he knew that his king was right.—Smart Set.

GOT IT.

Got Something Else, Too.

"I liked my coffee strong and I drank it strong," says a Pennsylvania woman, telling a good story, "and although I had headaches nearly every day I just would not believe there was any connection between the two. I had weak and heavy spells and palpitation of the heart, too, and although husband told me he thought it was the coffee that made me so poorly, and did not drink it himself for he said it did not agree with him, yet I loved my coffee and thought I just couldn't do without it."

"One day a friend called at my home—that was a year ago. I spoke about how well she was looking and she said:

"Yes, and I feel well, too. It's because I am drinking Postum in place of ordinary coffee."

"I said, 'What is Postum?' "Then she told me how it was a food-drink and how much better she felt since using it in place of coffee or tea, so I sent to the store and bought a package and when it was made according to directions it was so good I have never bought a pound of coffee since. I began to improve immediately."

"I cannot begin to tell you how much better I feel since using Postum and leaving coffee alone. My health is better than it has been for years and I cannot say enough in praise of this delicious food drink."

Take away the destroyer and put a re-builder to work and Nature will do the rest. That's what you do when Postum takes coffee's place in your diet. "There's a Reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



DRYING COFFEE

knew better than any other diplomatic official that, left alone, they would never cease fighting.

As the result of his work in the service, the United States has virtually established a protectorate over Nicaragua. At all times an American warship is within four hours' call by the wireless. An American postage stamp is as good in Nicaragua as it is in Louisiana. Mail for the United States goes through the American consulates and is carried in sealed sacks to New Orleans and Mobile, or to a port on the Pacific coast in another. It is not handled by natives. There is no opening of mail addressed to subjects of the United States these days, as was common in the past.

That is one result of Minister Merry's work and today he is in the diplomatic service in Costa Rica, watching his labor bear fruit.

President Estrada is a good fellow as Nicaraguans go—but he couldn't last twenty minutes as the head of a people who love to fight, if the United States department at Washington wasn't holding his hand over the rough places. They are going to send a commission down there in a short time to straighten out affairs and conduct the first honest election the country ever had. Then J. P. Morgan & Co. will handle the refunding of the \$20,000,000 bonded debt. By that time the United States will be well in charge, probably with Consul Moffat as minister and real head of the government.

Just as rapidly as possible Nicaragua is being made a good place in which to live. American capitalists and investors are crowding into the country with rapidity. Now that the days of the revolution are ended—the machete made an implement of agriculture instead of war—the future of the little republic looks bright. Mines are being developed, forests cleared, lagoons drained and homes built. Men from the north and middle western states are causing the hustle. There are business



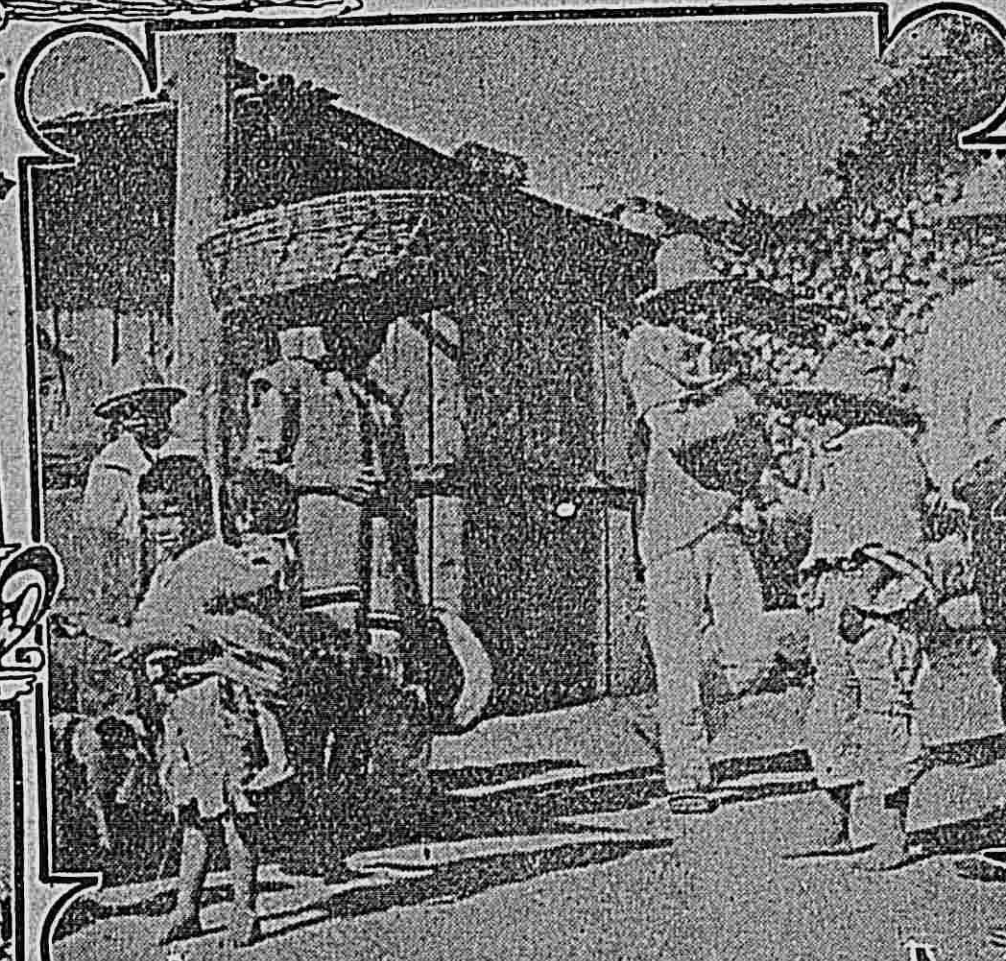
BANANA PLANTATION IN NICARAGUA

men from St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago and men from numerous smaller cities who are interested financially in agriculture and mining work in Nicaragua. Many are already realizing on their investments.

Along the Rio Grande river there is a wide stretch of territory covered with bamboo, some of which is planted in bananas. Shipments of bananas were taken out of that section for the first time a few weeks ago by the Pan-American company, a Kansas City and St. Louis concern. There are half a dozen small companies beginning operations and within six months fully 200,000 or 300,000 acres of bananas will have been planted along that river, which is said to be the best for the culture of this particular fruit of any in the republic. The bananas—about 3,000 bunches—shipped lately were the finest taken into the port of New Orleans.

In the northern part of the Republic and in the Lone Star mine. Today he is several times over a millionaire. Joe La Pere, a French Canadian, discovered the Bonanza mine from which millions in gold have been taken. The Topaz Mining company is another paying venture. The chief difficulty with the mining is the matter of transportation.

While the earnings of the various mines have proven satisfactory, yet it is in the banana business that the figures presented by American experts prove amazing; they show payment for land, cost of clearing, planting and harvesting at the end of the second year with an additional profit of 50 per cent. on the investment. They are indeed startling, but the men who make them point to the United Fruit company, having started business on a



A NICARAGUAN FAMILY

the store. Paying off labor in Nicaragua is much like taking a dollar from one pocket and putting it into another. That's all right, so far as it goes, but when the laborer—generally an Indian or a Jamaican—thinks he has too much to do he quits. He can live without work, and works merely to please his foreman. The foreman who can get the good will of the Indian is the valuable man. The superintendent of a coffee plantation has been trying to get 300 men to work for the last two years. At one time he had 130—and he is a man the natives like, too.

The manager of a big banana plantation is having the same trouble. A month or two is frequently spent getting half a hundred men together. Indians stay close to their villages and the hope of the planter is the building of these conglomerations of huts. Give the workers a bamboo covered shed in which to live, build them a church of the same material and secure for them a preacher, even though their morals seem lax, and the natives will probably spend their lives on the plantation—working when they feel so inclined. Now and then they want to wander away and get all the bad whisky they can buy, but they return in time to again take up the machete. Good treatment appears to be the only secret if there be any secret of getting labor in Nicaragua.

COUNTRY OF CONTINUAL UNREST

"The beginnings of the troubles that wreck Nicaragua at frequent intervals lie back to its discovery by Columbus. A small remnant of Indians has recently been found living on an island near Bluefields, speaking the language of the Aztecs and having traditions of ruling in splendid cities over the subject tribes of the coast.

These cities, of which great ruins remain, at once attracted the Spaniards to the interior, so that from Panama to Yucatan not an important Spanish settlement was formed on the Caribbean coast, and thus the coast tribes, freed from Aztec domination, remained almost unknown to the Spaniards, having no property worth looting.

Loot was plenty among the buccaners, but fresh food and women they lacked. These the Indians supplied. Commercial relations soon grew up, which speedily developed into an alliance against the Spaniards, by means of which the Indians maintained their independence, until their chief was carried, in 1688, with great pomp, to Jamaica, where he surrendered his authority to the duke of Albemarle, and was then crowned and received back his insignia as a vassal king, under a British protectorate, of all the coast from Chiviqui lagoon to Yucatan, along what is known as the Mosquito coast.

Subject to occasional clashes with the Spaniards, matters went on thus for a century, each successive Mosquito king going to Jamaica for investiture and to do homage. Finally, in 1783, by the peace of Paris, England specifically abandoned its protectorate over all of the Mosquito coast, except for the part

now known as Belize, or British Honduras, which then became and still remains a British colony.

However, it was only 14 years before the French revolutionary turmoil again brought war between Spain and England. In the course of this, the protectorate was revived, so that, in spite of Spain's becoming later the ally of England against Napoleon, the three succeeding Mosquito kings of the first half of the nineteenth century were crowned as of old in Jamaica or Belize, and did homage for their kingdom, the last in 1847.

In 1821, after a long struggle, all Central American broke away from Spain, and offered to join the United States as five states, an offer which was at once refused, as the population was not considered sufficient in number to justify ten seats in our senate, nor sufficiently advanced otherwise to be a desirable element. The refusal stirred up blood against the English-speaking peoples and a dispute with England over the protectorate.

By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, both England and the United States bound themselves not to seek exclusive rights in any part of Central America. Again the protectorate made trouble, and London and Washington agreed on a treaty by which the Mosquito coast was to be protected by treaty with the Central American states interested, but these refused the suggested terms, and, finally, in 1860, Great Britain concluded separate treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, by which to the first she surrendered absolutely all authority over the almost uninhabitable portion

of the coast claimed by Honduras, while to Nicaragua she agreed to surrender her protectorate and recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua in turn, agreed to grant complete local self-government to the Mosquito tribes, then of blood largely diluted with strains of white and Jamaica negro, and using English as their official language. Nicaragua also bound itself to make a free port of Greytown, at the mouth of the navigable river by which the great central lake of Nicaragua discharges into the Caribbean sea, and for ten years to pay annually to the Mosquito Indians a subsidy of \$5,000.

After 19 years less than half of the subsidy had been paid, while in violation of the treaty Nicaragua had imposed duties at Greytown under the pretext that they were to pay the subsidy, and had introduced a governor and a garrison at Bluefields, the Mosquito king's capital, and was otherwise vexing the inhabitants so as to force them to abandon the English language and their local self-government. Finally, after most insolent treatment of the British consul at Greytown, who had been appointed the Mosquito king's agent to receive the arrears, England sent a warship to Greytown. Nicaragua protested that, as the British protectorate had been withdrawn and Nicaragua's sovereignty recognized over the coast, it was none of England's business whether Nicaragua fulfilled the treaty stipulations in favor of the Indians. But the captain of the warship was not moved by this, and after much parley the entire matter was submitted to the arbitration of the emperor of Austria.

On two points the Nicaraguan contentions were upheld, first, that the subsidy was of

the nature of a gift, and therefore that interest should not be added to the arrears; and, second, that the vessels belonging to the Mosquito coast should hoist the Nicaraguan flag, though against Nicaragua's contention they were allowed to hoist their own alongside of it; but on every important point the decision was in favor of England.

Under this decision settlers began to come in, especially from Canada and Jamaica, and business became quite brisk. Nicaragua failed in another attempt to induce the coast to vote in favor of full citizenship, and matters went on merrily till a few months after Zelaya's rise to the presidency, when, in January, 1894, a Nicaraguan army suddenly appeared at Bluefields, kidnapped and sent to the interior the chief justice and all the leading men of the coast, and in their absence ordered an election, with soldiers at every polling place, to determine finally the status of the coast.

In this election there could be only one result, and Nicaragua announced that the coast had accepted full citizenship in Nicaragua, and, therefore, British interference was at an end.

For ten years, in spite of occasional attempts at revolution, one nearly successful, matters went on fairly at Bluefields and business grew, but in 1904 there began systematic attempts to oppress this coast.

As a further vexation of foreigners, the Moravian missionaries and the Church of England rector at Bluefields, who, since the Catholic churches have been harried out of existence, are the only representatives of religion of any kind in all this region, have had their schools closed because tuition was in English.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1911

WALL STREET A LONG STREET

Influence of Great Financial Center is
Felt Everywhere in
America.

I speak imaginatively, of course, but carefully, says Lincoln Steffens in Everybody's. Wall street is not merely a street; neither is it a local financial district limited to the operation of any one city. Wall street is a national institution. It is to American business what Washington, D. C., is to national politics—the seat of government. And so I use the phrase, as all the world uses it and as we all use "Washington," figuratively.

By "Wall street" I mean the national American financial system which, having its capital in New York, ramifies all over the United States, and, controlling more and more perfectly money and credit, is governing more and more completely not only the machinery of organized business, but so much of our political government as big business governs.

Nor is that all. "Wall street" cut a woman in New York society not long ago for business reasons. It admitted into the "best set" of San Francisco, for the "moral effect," a family that had knocked in vain until the head of it was "handed down in a swell list of indictments." It has had clergymen silenced, editors discharged, professors dismissed, judges appointed, United States senators defeated and presidents elected. Organized capital opposes organized labor and trusts have broken up unions, but organized business backs nearly every political organization in power in cities, states and the United States. People don't realize—it seems to me that Wall men fall themselves to visualize—either the pettiness or the largeness of Wall street. Yet we all know that capitalists and business men who belong to the business system own an influential part of the press and advertise in the rest; they retain the leaders of the bar and have the who profession; they are the greatest employers of labor and they set the pace for others; they are the chief patrons of art, churches, charities and colleges. They dominate the institutions of American society in a broad sense and in a narrow sense they and their families are "society."

I am not finding fault. This thing may be good. I am inclined to think it is. Certainly there is great good in it and undoubtedly some good will come out of it. But it is too big to prejudice and we have had enough both of hatred and adoration of it. My purpose is, if possible, to measure its power and imagine its outline; to trace its ramifications, describe its methods, get hold of its point of view and so comprehend it, not in technical detail, but as one mighty whole.

Didn't Cook 'Em Right.

"Of all the tasteless, mussy, mud-soaked, greasy fish in the world, the

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

German carp is the worst!" ejaculated one of the piscatorial enthusiasts seated about a tavern fire. "They are all right if cooked right," disputed another follower of Izaak. "Cooked right! Great leaping tarpons! I've et 'em fried in the choicest Jersey butter, broiled with the best country bacon, baked with mountain sage dressing, and toasted on a spruce fork over a camp fire, and I tell you I never bit into a carp when it tasted like anything fit to eat."

"Now, the only way to cook a carp," continued the man with the recipe, "is to clean a nice five-pounder carefully, slash it several times crosswise, and insert bits of salt pork. Season the whole with melted butter, sprinkle it with pepper and salt, and stuff with onion dressing. Then cut a hemlock board two feet long, two inches thick, and ten inches wide. Lay the fish on this and insert in a red hot oven. Let the fish bake for 30 minutes; then take it out and turn it over. Baste with butter and return to the oven. After 20 minutes take it out carefully, throw the fish away and eat the board."

Wiles of the Fox.

A chap tells Tip of another fox story that is much harder to believe. His chained pet fox kept catching the neighbors' chickens, so he set himself in hiding to see how Reynard did the trick. When the fox was fed, instead of eating the grub, he would nose and shove it just short of the length of his chain, then he would retire himself into the hiding of his lair or kennel. Pleasantly a bunch of silly chickens would come along and get busy, and Brer Fox had fresh, raw, juicy chicken for dinner, instead of the cold, cooked, human putty grub shoved at him with a stick. Although this is the day of dirty, petty, foxy tricks, all life is not a game of chickens and fox. Once in a while there is power and a hero behind the people's pious wishes and prayers. When that happens the villain goes up Salt river fishing, or to the pen.

Lemonade, Best of Drinks.

Lemonade from the juice of fresh fruit is one of the best and safest drinks for any one, whether in health or not. It is useful for most stomach diseases, gravel, liver complaint and fever. It is a specific against skin diseases, being one of the best antiscorbutics known. If the gums are rubbed daily with a little lemon juice it keeps them in good condition, and used for the hands once a day in washing it makes the skin soft and smooth and removes dirty stains. It is good for a cold if taken in hot water on going to bed, and in intermittent fevers it has been found useful when mixed with hot black coffee without sugar.

The Waiter With Two Cars.

A Cleveland party recently sojourning in a Toronto hotel decided to take an automobile ride about the city.

They approached the extremely self-conscious clerk and asked him where they could secure a car.

"Our head waiter has two, don't you know," he replied.

It took some little time to recover from this shock, but presently one of the party ventured to ask the price.

"Three an hour," was the answer.

That was voted satisfactory and at luncheon one of the Clevelanders turned to the nearest waiter.

"Who is the chap that owns two automobiles?" he asked.

"I am the chap," the waiter replied, and he threw such a freezing emphasis into the word "chap" that it was fairly frost cracked.

They finished their luncheon before they had enough courage to ask the price.

"Four dollars an hour," the waiter replied, with haughty indifference. Then they went upstairs and hired a very good car for \$3 an hour.

A Walking Gentleman.

"Talking about home life in the profession there is an actor who has trodden most of the ties of his life under foot."

"The wretch!"

"Nay, not so. They were mostly railroad ties."

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Edwin McDonald and wf to F A Suydam lot 9 blk 13 Wright's add Libertyville w d 3000 00
R J Gibbons to F W Croll 119 acres in sec 13 Libertyville twp and in sec 18 Shields twp w d 15000 00

Checking the Compass at Sea.

The steel hull of a vessel is rendered magnetic during construction by the hammering of the metal, and every steel vessel has to have its compass corrected to counteract its own magnetic lines of force. The magnetic influence is further complicated by the load carried by the vessel. If this load is magnetic or capable of being magnetized. The ore-carrying vessels of the great lakes experience great difficulty on this account, and the United States hydrographic bureau is endeavoring to teach pilots and captains of vessels plying in this trade how to check their course by means of the pelorus. The pelorus is an instrument similar to the sun dial, being provided with a gnomon and a graduated arc on which a shadow of the gnomon is cast. The instrument is set in a north and south direction, as indicated by the compass, and then by noting the shadow on the graduated arc, it is possible to tell by comparison with tables, furnished by the government, just how far from the north and south position the gnomon really lies, thus showing the compass' error.

The Siamese Twins.

Siamese Twins was a name given to two children, Eng and Chang, born of Chinese parents in Siam, in 1811, having their bodies united by a band of flesh, stretching from the end of one breastbone to the same place on the opposite twin. The Siamese Twins were purchased of their mother at Meklong, and were brought to America in 1829 for exhibition purposes, and were afterwards taken to England. After realizing a competence by exhibiting themselves in the various countries of Europe, the Siamese Twins settled down in the southern states, where they were married to sisters and had offspring. Ruined by the Civil war in America, the Siamese Twins again made a tour of Europe, and exhibited themselves again in London in 1869. They died January 17, 1874, the one surviving the other only two hours and a half, and then dying from the effect of the shock on a heart already weak.

To Read the Bible.

To read the Bible throughout the rate of a chapter a day would take three years and three months.

Bicycle Riding.

The exertion of riding 50 miles on a good bicycle is about equal to that of a 15 mile walk.

Death In Roaring Fire.

may not result from the work of fire-bruises, but often severe burns are caused that make a quick need for Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the quickest, surest cure for burns, wounds, bruises, boils, sores, it subdues inflammation. It kills pain, soothes and heals. Drives off skin eruptions, ulcers or piles. Only 25c at J. H. Swan's.

WAY TO WIN IN POLITICS

Keep on Saying Something Until
Every One Gets to Believing It.

"The way to win in politics," Job Hedges said once, "is to keep on saying something until every one gets to believing it. It don't make much difference what that something is. My office boy went to Bridgeport once on one of the 50-cent boat excursions. He was late getting back to the boat, and by the time he reached it every chair on the desirable side of the deck was filled. He thought of a scheme. 'Have you seen the whale?' he asked those near him. 'They've got a whale tied to the dock and he's thrashing around with his tail like anything.' Those he spoke to paid no attention. So he went on, and told the story to others. By and by a few rose and went to see the whale. He kept on telling the story. More went around to see the whale. At last the fever seized every one and they crowded to the other side of the boat to see the whale. My office boy was left alone on the deck. He selected the best chair, and placed it in the most desirable position by the rail. The crowd didn't come back. He wriggled about uneasily, and finally he jumped up and ran to the other side of the boat. 'By gosh,' said he to himself, 'I believe mebbe there is a whale.'"

Not Worth the Time.

No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention.—Lincoln.

HER IDEA.

"The custom of hanging mistletoe on the chandelier is foolish."
"I think so, too. It ought to be hung in the cozy corner."

Kansas is 15,000 Republican.

Topeka, Kan.—Gov. W. R. Stubbs was re-elected in Kansas by a majority of 5,000.

Stubbs made his race on a progressive Republican platform and was vigorously opposed by George A. Hodges. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected.

Six Republican congressmen and two Democrats were elected.

Tennessee Fusionists Win.

Nashville, Tenn.—B. W. Hooper, Republican and Fusionist, was elected governor over R. L. Taylor by a majority of 16,000.

England's Milk Consumption.

It is estimated that England annually consumes the milk of 5,000,000 cows.

Uncle Ezra Says:

"A grocery store is a good place to do farmin' in pervidin' the farmin' is all done before you git there."

Saves Two Lives.

"Neither my sister nor myself might be living to-day, if it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery," writes A. D. McDonald of Fayetteville, N. C. R. F. D. No. 8, "for we both had frightful coughs that no other remedy could help. We were told my sister had consumption. She was very weak and had night sweats but your wonderful medicine completely cured us both. It's the best I ever used or heard of." For sore lungs, asthma, colds, hemorrhage, lagrippe, hay fever, croup, whooping cough,—all bronchial troubles,—its supreme. Trail bottle free, Only 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan.

Factory for Dolls Clothes.
London has a large factory devoted exclusively to making dolls' clothing.

The 1911 World Almanac

Is the archway to a storehouse of reliable information; full details of the 1910 census and of the most important and exciting Congressional election in fifty years; 10,000 facts and figures about politics, labor, religion, sports, farm statistics, finance, trade, commerce, insurance, money and banking; information about our own and all foreign countries, the army and navy of the world, Panama Canal, aerial navigation, growth of the United States, universities and colleges; postal information, naturalization laws and qualifications for voting; Constitution of United States, population of largest cities of the earth, of 100 largest cities in United States, of all United States cities of 5,000 or more; in fact the 1911 World Almanac will tell you something about everything and everything about a great many things. Price 25c at bookstores (west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh 30c), by mail 35c. Address The New York World, New York.

When they're not singing, they're whistling;
when they're not whistling, they're shouting;
when they're not shouting, they're Gig'ling

They make lots of noise, the young 'uns do, lots of confusion, but they bring the breath of spring and the glint of the sun into the house. And by and by when time exerts its magic sway and they wander away to homes of their own, you'll miss them Mister Man. The house will be strangely quiet, strangely empty, strangely different then. Make it the brightest, gayest, cheeriest place in the world for the Missus and the Papooses. Go in to the extent of your means. Make your home modern. That means with all modern comforts and conveniences in it and it won't be that unless you equip it for electric light.

Let our representative tell you how low the expense is of fitting up and how easy we make it for you by our installment plan of payment.

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Ceresota Flour,	1.45	9 bars Swift's Pride Soap	.25
49 lb. sack.....		for.....	
21 lbs. Granulated Sugar,	1.00	13 bars Calumet Family Soap	.25
for.....		for.....	
3 lbs. Oriole or Richelieu Raisins	.25	2 pkgs. Cream of Wheat.....	.25
for.....		for.....	
10 lbs. Buckwheat Flour	.30	Grape Nuts.....	.11
for.....		3 qts. Cranberries.....	.25
10 lbs. Corn Meal	.20	for.....	
for.....		Dutch Brand Coffee	.25
10 lbs. Graham Flour	.30	in cans.....	
for.....		13 10-cent plugs J. T. tobacco	1.00
4 No. 2 Lamp Chimneys	.25	for.....	
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General Merchandise

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Discouraged

The expression occurs so many times in letters from sick women, "I was completely discouraged." And there is always good reason for the discouragement. Years of pain and suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicines doing no lasting good. It is no wonder that the woman feels discouraged.

Thousands of these weak and sick women have found health and courage regained as the result of the use of

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It establishes regularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures weakness.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Refuse substitutes offered by unscrupulous druggists for this reliable remedy.

Write without fear and without cost to the World's Dispensary, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres't; Buffalo, N. Y.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

MILLBURN

Earl White of Urbana, Ill., was in our midst for a few days.

Miss Jessie Jamieson is spending the week with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. A. E. Martin, who has been sick for several weeks, is much better.

The Hockaday school will open Jan. 9. The teacher, Miss Eddy, is sick with LaGrippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wheaton and son Lowry and Miss Helen Safford returned Monday to Wheaton, Ill.

L. J. Slocum had a sale of stock and tools Tuesday and will move to his new farm near Milwaukee.

Misses Ruby and Pearl Cleveland visited the home folks for a short time, returning to Chicago Monday.

Miss Bae Adams of Chicago Law, visited a few days with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pantall.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Spafford and little son of Denver, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. M. Spafford.

Fred Brown and Miss Stella Cull of Bristol, and Miss Margery Hucker of Lake Villa, attended church here Sunday.

Leslie Bonner spent Saturday and Sunday at Lake Forest. Wm. Finley returned with him to visit relatives in this vicinity.

The Ladies' Aid society will hold their regular monthly meeting at the church Tuesday, Jan. 12. Dinner will be served. Election of officers. A full attendance desired.

The annual meeting of the Millburn Cemetery association will be held in E. A. Martin's store on Monday, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock p. m. Everyone interested come.

A. H. Stewart, Sec.

Saturday, Jan. 7, the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company will hold their annual meeting in the Masonic hall at 10 o'clock a. m. A chicken pie dinner will be served by the ladies of the church.

Mr. W. F. Wentworth died Wednesday, Dec. 28, in Chicago. Mr. Wentworth lived in Millburn and vicinity for twelve years. His wife died about three years ago and since then he has

made his home with his son and daughter in Chicago. He came to Chicago in 1851 and in 1857 was made city treasurer and manager of the Briggs hotel. He married Miss M. A. Warren in 1866 and to them two children were born, Mrs. Archibald Brown and Frank W. Wentworth, both of whom survive. Mr. Wentworth was a cousin of "Long John" Wentworth, first mayor of Chicago.

RUSSELL

T. D. Newell spent New Years with his wife in Chicago.

Mrs. G. A. Siver is entertaining her brother from the West.

Miss Austin visited her sister, Mrs. Chase over Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford held their family reunion on January 1st.

The watch meeting held at the church was attended and all report a fine time.

Some of our young folks, attended a lodge meeting at Millburn on Friday evening.

Master Vaness and Miss Verva Young were callers in our village during last week.

Miss Vera Siver of Waukegan is spending a few weeks with relatives of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Colby of Forest Glenn visited over Sunday at Mr. Crawford.

The Woodman and Royal Neighbors held their annual installation at the hall on Tuesday night.

The young folks of Russell gave Miss Zoe and Master Eugene Chase a pleasant surprise on Wednesday evening.

Miss Mamie Browe of Wadsworth and Mr. and Mrs. Grealy of Pleasant Prairie were entertained at the home of W. B. Lewin on Saturday.

Something.

"Can you keep anything on your stomach?" the ship's doctor asked. "No, sir," he returned, "nothing but my hand."—Ladies' Home Journal.

BRISTOL

Mrs. Emma Evans of Salem visited her mother Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Lohans entertained a sister and two nieces from Chicago Saturday.

Mrs. H. Bryant has gone to Evanston to spend the winter with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Benson of Genoa Junction spent New Years day at W. C. Bacon's.

A. H. Bottley enjoyed a visit from his brother of Alden, Ill., the fore part of the week.

Miss Florence Murdoch, who has been spending the holidays at home, returned to her studies at Oshkosh Monday.

The Pikeville Creamery Company at Pikeville filled their ice house last Saturday, getting eleven inch ice.

Miss Nellie Buttrick, who is making her home at Harry Castle's in Chicago, spent the holidays with her mother.

Miss Jessie Shumway visited a couple of days the fore part of the week at her sister's, Mrs. Wm. Foulke, and family.

Chas. Benson is visiting his parents at Plattville, Wis., this week. His place in the store is being filled by Andy Foster of Salem.

Our January thaw caught a sudden cold Sunday night, leaving everything a glare of ice. Our blacksmiths have been reaping a harvest the past few days.

HICKORY

Church next Sunday as usual. All are invited.

Mrs. Kaluf, entertained her mother last week.

Mrs. O. L. Hehenbeck has returned from the hospital and is doing nicely.

Mrs. D. B. Webb entertained the aid society for dinner on Wednesday a good attendance.

Mrs. E. Mann and Miss Josie returned to Hebron on Sunday last, after spending the week at A. T. Savages.

If a Man Said It.

"When women are doing fancy work with their needle they are often doing embroidery with their tongues." "Maxims and Musings" by the Marchioness Townsend.

TURNING FROM IDOL WORSHIP

Indians of Nicaragua Rapidly Being Brought to a State of Christianity.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Zollhoper, Moravian church missionaries to the Indians in Nicaragua, are at the Grunewald. Mr. and Mrs. Zollhoper are from Germany, and have been located on the Mosquito coast of Central America for ten years. They are returning now from a year's vacation at their homes, and have heard nothing as to the trouble in Nicaragua.

"Our work in Nicaragua is confined to the native Indians," said Mr. Zollhoper recently, "and we have now about 1000 of these former heathen worshippers under our control."

Mr. Zollhoper said that the basis of the Indian superstition was that there were two gods, one a male and one a female, but there was no joint control by these two.

"The male god," said he, "is called Wonnisa, which means in the native language 'our father.' This god is supposed to be a good deity, but the natives do not think much of his power to control their affairs. They seem to think that he lives very far off somewhere, they do not know, and that he pays very little attention to the affairs of man, but still they think that there is nothing vindictive about him."

The other god is a female deity, and is named Yapti Misera, which means 'mother of the Indians.' This goddess is supposed to dwell in the Indian heaven, and to rule the spirits of the departed. Their idea of this heaven is like that of the Turkish or Mohammedan religion. They believe that there will be dancing and drinking, and all kinds of merrymaking there, and once a year they have a feast to this Yapti Misera, and this feast is characterized by all sorts of self-indulgence.

Mr. Zollhoper said that the native Indians were allowed to live very much as they pleased, and they were not affected by any changes of government. He said that they were becoming Christianized very rapidly, and that, once taken out of their own crude superstition or religion, they made very good people.—New Orleans Picayune.

German Danger Sign.

A zigzag arrow has been adopted in Germany as a danger sign to be displayed on high tension electrical apparatus.

Mysterious Woman.

When a woman declares she's going to bring her husband up with a round turn can she possibly have in mind the hangman's noose?

Diaphanous Humor.

I was introduced by particular request to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, a pretty little woman, a flirt and a rattle, indeed, gifted with a volubility I should think unequalled and of which I can convey no idea. She told me she liked "allent, melancholy men." I answered that I had no doubt of it.—Letter of Benjamin Disraeli to his sister.

A Thought.

It is of very little use to have a good kind heart if your manner is harsh and unkind. Some people seem to think that as long as one is all right, one's outside manner doesn't matter. But it does, because that is all the majority of other people have to judge by.

What's in a Name?

Apparently the automobile had passed directly over him, yet he picked himself up unscathed. "To what do you attribute your marvelous escape?" they asked as he stood dusting himself off in the middle of the pavement. "To the fact," he said, "that my name's MacAdam."

Must Also Be Diffuse.

The uncritical world, just as it is apt to mistake noise of utterance for firmness of character, has an almost invincible tendency to think that a writer or orator cannot be eloquent unless he is also diffuse.

Wrongly Chastised.

"It sometimes happens that in this life we are chastised more severely for our mistakes than for our misdeeds."—The Wisdom of Folly, by Ellen Thornycroft Fowler.

Lifting Power of Magnet.

A wrought-iron electromagnet, having a core of one square inch area, can be made to carry 150 pounds, the lifting power of larger ones being in the same proportion.

Solves A Deep Mystery.

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," wrote C. B. Rader, of Lewisburg, W. Va., "for the wonderful double benefit I got from Electric Bitters, in curing me of both a severe case of stomach trouble and of rheumatism, from which I had been an almost helpless sufferer for ten years. It suited my case as though made just for me." For dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice and to rid the system of kidney poisons that cause rheumatism, Electric Bitters has no equal. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c at J. H. Swan's.

DRINKS IN HISTORY

IMPORTANT PARTS PLAYED BY GOBLET OF LIQUOR.

Sir Philip Sidney and the Dying Soldier—Tragic Part of Cup of Wine In Murder of Edward the Martyr.

The proposal of the Dutch to erect at Zutphen a statue to Sir Philip Sidney recalls to a London writer the world-famed episode of the dying soldier, with which his death is inseparably connected. It occurred when that Paladin, on September 22, 1585, received his death wound before the walls of Zutphen. Paroled with thirst, he called for a drink. As he was putting the bottle to his mouth his eyes fell upon a desperately wounded soldier, who, as he was being carried past, threw him longing glances, "which Sir Philip perceived, took the bottle from his lips before he drank, and delivered to the poor man with these words: 'Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.'"

In the murder of Edward the Martyr, in 979, a cup of wine played a tragic part. Wounded with his hunting the young monarch was persuaded to seek refreshment at Corfe castle, in Dorsetshire, the abode of his step-mother, the widowed Queen Elfrida. Upon his entrance she greeted him with a kiss, and then, as he resisted her invitation to dismount, brought from the castle a goblet of wine. Even as the king raised his goblet one of her retainers drew his dagger and, with fatal effect, plunged it into his neck.

During the naval engagement at San Juan the Jesus, which was under the command of Sir John Hawkins, was attacked by almost overwhelming odds. Both by word and deed did the admiral encourage his men, and once when their spirits seemed to flag, he bade his page fetch him a cup of beer. This was brought to him in a silver goblet, out of which he drank to his crew, "willing the gunners stand by their ordinance like men." Scarcely had he finished the draught and held the cup aside when it was struck by a ball from one of the Spaniards' ships and carried away.

Every June the quaint old town of Rothenburg celebrates by a costume festival, which goes by the name of "Meister-Drank," the mighty feat of a former town councillor who, in 1631, saved the town from destruction. In that year Rothenburg fell before the arms of the savage Tilly, who at the head of his forces entered the vanquished town, where at the town hall he gave orders for the execution of the civic magistrates. Before, however, the doomed men were led forth to the scaffold, the Burgomaster's daughter presented herself, bearing an immense flagon of wine, out of which the conqueror drank and passed it round to his officers.

All quenched their thirst, and yet the flagon was only half empty. Seeing this the fair one remarked that one of the councillors present was able to empty the stupor at a draught. "If such be the case," cried Tilly, turning to the condemned magistrates, "I will pardon you all for the drinker's sake. Fill the flagon to the brim."

This was done, and then one of the city's magistrates, stepping forward, seized the vessel, raised it to his lips, and neither drew breath nor set it down until he had quaffed its contents to the last drop. Then only did he reverse the flagon in proof that the feat had been accomplished. Tilly kept his word, and every year, in commemoration of their deliverance, do the citizens of Rothenburg enact over again this famous event in their town's history.

Oblivion Is Right on the Job.

Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee has experienced woe in a library. Writes he: "I fell to thinking the other day, when I had slipped into the Forbes Library, that all the documents that we produce nowadays are being saved as they never have been saved before. I fell to thinking for a second, as I stood there just where the echo is, by the door, of what it all meant. I thought of a Springfield Republican 4000 years old. I was oppressed. Former ages may not have been clever, but they did manage in one way and another to have fair and reasonable conveniences for forgetting. And I thought of my own innocent woolly-lamb works, of the people ten years away, perchance, who would be struggling with them, and it came to me mercifully that oblivion would be attended to, that it could be depended upon sometime."

So it came, and Mr. Lee may cheer up. Not all the wood pulp is consumed as breakfast food. Most of it goes to make paper. Owing to its extreme lack of durability, it may be said to promise oblivion by the carload, expressage paid. Don't write for posterity. Wood pulp paper won't last. Imitate Charles Lamb, who said, "Hang the age. All write for antiquity."—Boston Transcript.

The Reproof.

It was in the midst of the football season, and the students of Professor Blank's class, well aware that their lesson had been neglected, were prepared for reproof, but not for just the way in which it came.

At the end of the hour he slammed down his book on the desk and exclaimed:

"Well, that's the worst recitation I ever listened to. Why, I've actually done nine-fifths of it myself!"

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